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Pleven Wins Close Vote

Paris, Jan. 3. Premier Rene Pleven tonight won a narrow vote of confidence from the French National Assembly. The vote was 254 for the government of 247 for the opposition.

The vote committed the Assembly to take up the Cabinet's plan for reorganization of social security and increasing most taxes by 10 per cent. It did not, however, assure approval of the plans.

It was M. Pleven's sixth formal endorsement by Parliament in a little more than five months' office.—Associated Press.

58 Killed, 72 Hurt In 'Quake

Ankara, Jan. 3. The earthquake which shook Elazroum area this morning killed 58 persons with 72 injured, it was announced here tonight.

Turkish authorities pointed out that these figures were far from being final.

Seven villages were totally destroyed and four others partially.

Conditions were further aggravated by the temperature dropping to 32 degrees centigrade below zero and a foot of snowfall.

The number of victims was explained by the fact that in view of the early hour at which the shock occurred most people were still in their houses.

Houses collapsed at first tremors and inhabitants were crushed under the weight of roofs.

A cavalry unit has been sent to organize relief work in the stricken area.—France-Press.

YUNNAN DISASTER

Tokyo, Jan. 4. Peking Radio said that a severe earthquake on December 21 killed 300 persons and injured 1,537 in the Western part of Yunnan Province, China.

The broadcast in the Chinese language, monitored in Tokyo said 40,000 houses were destroyed, making 120,000 homeless. It mentioned the towns of Lichien and Chienchwang in the devastated area.—United Press.

Britain Ratifies Peace Treaty

Washington, Jan. 3. Britain today deposited with the State Department her ratification of the Japanese peace treaty.

Britain is the first of the wartime Allies to ratify the treaty. Japan ratified it recently and the United States Senate is expected to follow suit soon.

The treaty will not come into effect until the United States and other members of the Far Eastern Commission have ratified it.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA May Produce Big-3 Talks

Washington, Jan. 3. President Truman and Mr. Winston Churchill may agree to urgent Big Three military talks with France on the increasing Chinese Communist threat to Indo-China, diplomats forecast today.

The United States currently is unwilling to say exactly what it would do if the Chinese Reds sent "volunteers" into the three associated States of Indo-China or formally attack the Southeast Asian nation, but a precedent for armed intervention by the United Nations was set 18 months ago when North Korea invaded South Korea.

The French government has been pressing for Big Three military talks on Indo-China for some time. Confirmed intelligence reports of new Red activities in the area, however, made the situation even more ominous.

In addition, a Korean truce would free Chinese troops for a possible invasion of Southeast Asia. The United States is known to have prepared a "position paper" on Indo-China, which will be taken up when the British Prime Minister comes.

US CONCERN

The United States' concern over the problem of Southeast Asia was reflected today when American officials replied to a statement by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, in Paris that the United States was plotting a Korea-style war in Southern China, which borders Thailand, Burma and Indo-China.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said Mr. Vyshinsky's comment was "another example of the usual Soviet tactics of attempting to cover up aggressive designs of international Communism by charging others with misconduct."

"The United States has no aggressive intentions in Southeast Asia or in any other part of the world," he added.

Officials here said they were closely scrutinizing several ominous signs of increased Red activity in Southeast Asia. France reported officially that

AGENDA DRAWN UP

Washington, Jan. 3. President Truman told the Press today that the agenda of his forthcoming talks with the British Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, had been drawn up in detail.

He refused, however, to disclose contents of this agenda.

He explained that a list of topics to be discussed between himself and the British Premier was not a matter for publication.

He said a communiqué would be issued at the end of the talks.

He gave a curt answer to correspondents still pressing him on the reason why the agenda remained a secret, telling them it was his own business.

The President also appeared irritated when asked to comment about the reports that Churchill's arrival in Washington had created uneasiness in some Washington quarters.

He denied these reports and said he could not understand how they had originated in Washington.

He then emphatically stated that the British Premier would be entirely welcome, that he, Mr. Truman, would be very happy to meet him and that he was planning to discuss important problems with him.—France-Press.



According to the artist, N. G. Egon, Miss Rosemary Tholander, of Loughton, England, has the most beautiful face in the world. His portrait of her is being shown in a collection of others at the Tooth Galleries, Cork Street, London.—London Express.

GUN BATTLE AT SUEZ REPORTED

Cairo, Jan. 3. Reports from Suez said today that a three-hour gun battle took place between Egyptian guerrillas and police and British troops on the outskirts of the city during this afternoon. The reports said 18 Egyptians were wounded, three seriously, but British casualties were not known.

Reports from Suez said the clash began when a British patrol infiltrated "No Man's Land" close to the railway workshops on the outskirts of Suez, whereupon Egyptian guerrillas "barred its way." The British opened with automatics and the guerrillas returned fire. Soon afterward the police rushed there and participated in the action, according to the reports.

They added that the British brought in reinforcements from the nearby water filtering plant in Kafr Abdou village, while Egyptian police reinforcements came under the city police commandant.

EGYPTIAN CLAIMS

An Egyptian communiqué late here tonight said 15 British troops were killed and 14 Egyptians wounded in a clash between heavily armed British troops and Egyptian Police detachment in Suez.

The fresh clash between the British troops and Egyptian Police took place in the Suez Canal Zone, the communiqué issued by the Egyptian Government said.

The communiqué said that at 1:45 p.m., a British battalion of 800 men opened fire on an Egyptian railway yard in the Canal Zone, wounding Egyptian railway personnel.

An Egyptian Police detachment was immediately dispatched there and it was later compelled to engage the British troops who were equipped with tanks and artillery.

The communiqué added the British suffered "heavy losses" including 15 dead.

Fourteen Egyptians were wounded. They included seven police.—United Press and France-Press.

TAKING OVER CLUB

Cairo, Jan. 3. The Egyptian Government served notice today that it intends to take possession of the Gezira Sporting Club which is largely used by the British community.

Captain Eric Pilley, Club Secretary, told Reuter he had been given a copy of a decree ordering expropriation of the grounds. For the purpose of erecting what is to be called the Mohammed Ali Stadium.

The Arabic Press said tonight that a committee is to estimate the amount of compensation to be paid and that when the sum is paid "the club's doors will be closed."

During the recent war the grounds were thrown open to

Girl Charged As Cattle Rustler

Cow Barbecued After Being Shot

Houston, Jan. 3. A 21-year-old girl who wears blue jeans and often poses as a boy was held as a cattle rustler today although she did not actually steal a cow — she just killed it, hacked of a 25-lb. piece of steak and barbecued it.

The Deputy Sheriff, Mr. George Miller, who said that she looked just like a 12-year-old boy, filed a felony charge against Elaine Rose Vele after she admitted that she had shot the cow.

She said in a statement that she did not suspect she was a girl, carved off a 25-lb. hunk of hindquarter and barbecued it over a fire they built nearby.

BECAUSE OF HUNGER

She said, "I did it because of hunger. It was just about the best barbecue I ever had."

The 1,100-lb. cow was owned by Mr. C. Thornton. The slim girl said she did not think she would mind "because she has so many of them."

She is the first woman on record in Harris County to be charged as a cattle rustler.

She said, "I always wanted to be a boy. I like to hunt and fish and ride better than anything and it suited me fine when my father moved to Texas from Connecticut two years ago. He died a short time later and I have been helping my step-father around his wrecking yard when I am home. I have worn short hair and stayed in jeans all my life. Once I tried to enlist in the Army, but they told me to go away until I grew up."—United Press.

Bravery Stirs Britain

KURT CARLSEN HERO OF THE MOMENT

Our Own Correspondent

London, Jan. 4. Captain Kurt Carlsen — ending the sixth night alone on the crippled ship Flying Enterprise adrift in the Atlantic — has by popular acclaim become Britain's hero of the moment.

Stories of his bravery are appearing in every newspaper edition. Some of them — like this one from today's (Friday's) Daily Express — tell of his past exploits at sea.

The Express story relates how one night in 1947 on board ship in the Far East Captain Carlsen saved the life of a fellow officer who had been attacked by a dope-maddened coloured seaman.

The officer was slashed nine times. Arteries in each of his arms were severed. There was a deep wound in his throat and many smaller cuts.

Captain Carlsen got the man to sick bay. He was nearly dead. But that did not deter the captain. For four hours, without anaesthetics, he worked on the wounds. First tourniquets to stop the bleeding. Then he clamped the arteries. He found a curved needle and started to sew the cut ends together.

Someone held a flashlight so that he could see better. The neck wound was closed with surgical clips that a crewman had kept as souvenirs of an appendicitis operation.

Thirty-seven stitches in all. And the officer lived.

DOCTORS' PRAISE

When the ship arrived at the port of Coochin nine days later doctors said, "We could scarcely have done better ourselves."

Captain Carlsen replied, "Well, I've watched you surgeons operate once or twice."

But that doesn't end the story. Captain Carlsen also proved himself to be as good a detective as he was a surgeon. He tracked down the seaman responsible for the attack by taking finger-nail parings from each member of the crew. Then he got down his microscope and whittled the suspects down to one. The guilty man owned up when Carlsen bluffed him with his "evidence."

These stories came from an ex-shipmate of Carlsen's, Mr. E. S. Baverstock of London. And the officer on whom Captain Carlsen operated? He is 40-year-old Carl Gilman of Rosedale, New Jersey. Still bearing the scars he received as a result of the attack he told a reporter, "I was convinced four years ago Carlsen was a great man."

RECEIVES FOOD

London, Jan. 3. The American destroyer John W. Weeks reported tonight that it had at last succeeded in getting provisions to Captain Carlsen, master of the freighter Flying Enterprise, who has refused to abandon his storm-battered vessel in the Atlantic.

Captain Carlsen is the only man aboard the vessel to whose aid the British tug Turmoil is speeding. The destroyer John Weeks is standing by the stricken Flying Enterprise.

Tonight the destroyer used a messenger line to send Captain Carlsen coffee, sandwiches, sweets, cigarettes, newspapers and magazines.

"Captain Carlsen is in excellent spirits and is certain that the Flying Enterprise will ride it out if the weather does not again deteriorate," a message from the destroyer read.

It reported that the weather had greatly improved, the wind shifting to the north-west and easing to 20 to 25 knots.

The sea was moderate to rough with long swells and the barometer was still rising rapidly.

"The Flying Enterprise is riding easily and her condition is unchanged," the message added.—Reuter.

TUG ON WAY

London, Jan. 3. A reporter in Reuter's London Office spoke this evening by radio-telephone to the British tug, Turmoil, which is making all speed to reach the Flying Enterprise.

An officer of the tug told Reuter that he hopes to reach the stricken ship between 1 and 2 p.m. GMT.

Blaze Disaster: Two Dead

Manila, Jan. 4. The death of one more person raised to two the toll in yesterday's roaring fire which gutted a one-square-mile area of Manila's Northern suburb.

Police said the three-hour blaze in Maypajo, Calocan township, was caused by faulty electric wiring.

Killed were fireman Abelardo de Castro, 40, and an invalid, Felipe Aljandro, 70, who was trapped in his home.

The fire destroyed 800 homes, leaving 2,000 homeless.

Unofficial estimates of damage ranged between 500,000 and 1,000,000 dollars.—Associated Press.

NEW JET PLANE

Toronto, Jan. 3. Canada has decided to produce for herself and perhaps to sell to other countries a super-sonic jet fighter which may reach maximum speeds of more than 1,000 miles per hour, a Canadian defence production source said last night.

Indications are that the plane will be designed along British lines.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Mr Vyshinsky's Latest

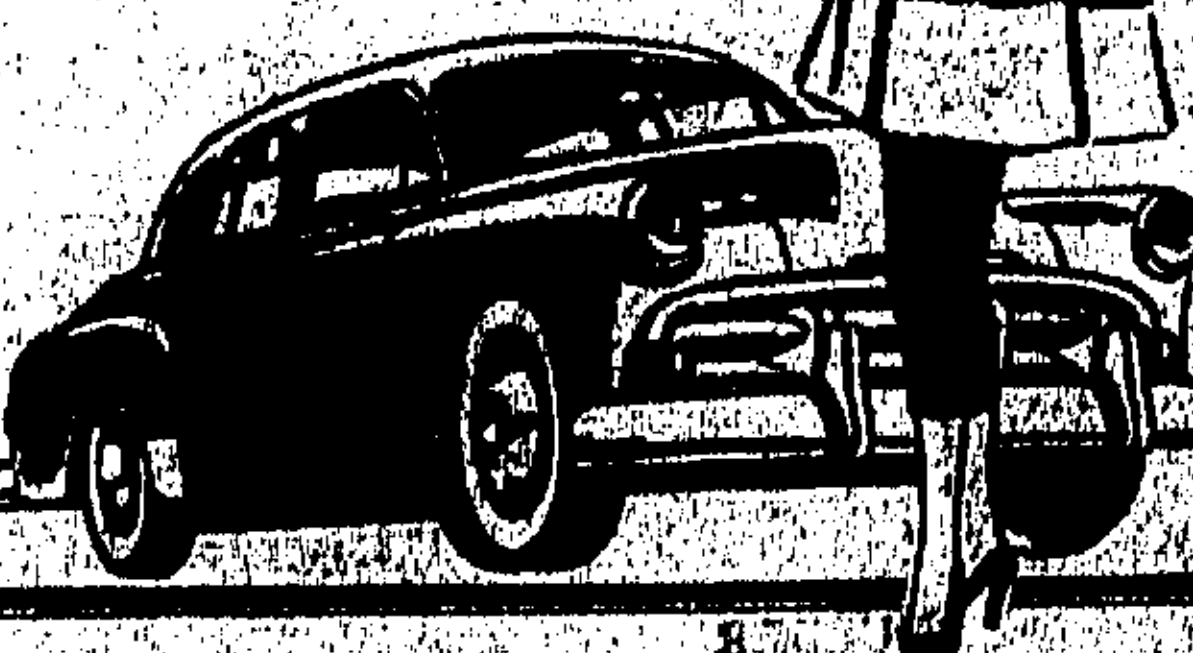
MR Vyshinsky has lost no time in launching the Kremlin's 1952 propaganda and war of nerves campaign. His proposal yesterday to the United Nations Political Committee now meeting in Paris that the Collective Measures Committee be abolished and that the Security Council consider ways and means of bringing an end to the hostilities in Korea has little or nothing to commend itself. It is a curious suggestion that the Security Council, on which neither Communist China nor the North Korean regime can be directly represented, should be able to accomplish more than negotiators on the spot in the way of bringing about an armistice. And there can be no wider and more permanent settlement of the Korean problem until a cease-fire has been arranged by the protagonists. Furthermore, as Mr Vyshinsky is undoubtedly only too well aware, there is no hope of Security Council resolutions being made effective while the veto exists, and the Soviet representative would continue, as in the past, to be the first to apply the veto to any proposals which did not measure up to his ideas. The Kremlin, it is appreciated, is smarting under the decision reached last year to transfer any political settlement of the Korean war to the General Assembly, where the veto cannot operate, and much of the intention behind Mr Vyshinsky's latest proposal is to restore the subject to the Security Council where the Soviet bloc do not mind very much if they are outvoted because they can apply the crippling veto. Another objective appears to be to embarrass the negotiators at Pan Mun Jom, who would not find it easy to reach agreement on armistice conditions while simultaneous discussions

were going on in Paris at which the Russians would introduce all the complex political issues inevitably associated with a permanent solution of the Korea problem. The world outside Soviet Russia is now fully aware that the Kremlin's only interest in the Korea conflict is to be able to exploit it for the furtherance of Soviet policy. Russia cares not whether peace is restored in Korea except insofar as it would serve the Kremlin's interests. It is, therefore, of some significance that Mr Vyshinsky yesterday should inject into his speech accusations that the United States are facilitating the transportation of Chinese Nationalist troops to Burma and Southern China. More-over he attached to the allegation a warning that this could well result in a repetition of Korea. The inference is that the Kremlin is going to turn more of its attention to Indo-China. But the active assistance of Chinese Communist forces would be required to give substance to any plan which the Kremlin may have conceived for a new political and military enterprise in Southeast Asia and these are not likely to be forthcoming while the Peking Government's armies are committed in Korea. It would be sensible, therefore, not to divorce Mr Vyshinsky's proposals for trying to speed a settlement of the Korean war from his "warning" of the danger of a similar conflict breaking out in Southeast Asia. He clearly intended them to bear some relationship. What has yet to be shown is whether the speech represents but another carefully timed blow in Russia's war of nerves, or whether it is intended as a forecast of Soviet-inspired developments in the Far East.

Plymouth

by **CHRYSLER**

THE CRANDOOK FOUR-DOOR SEDAN

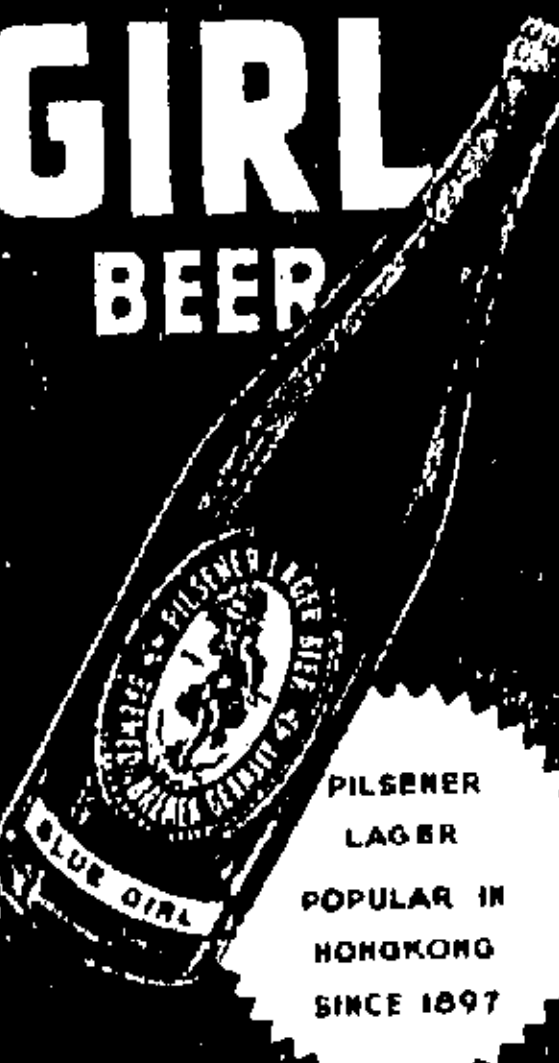


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FINANCIAL AID FOR NEW DELHI

Agreement On Point
Of Conclusion

New Delhi, Jan. 3.
The United States and India are about to conclude an agreement providing American financial aid to India under the Technical Co-operation programme.

The proposed agreement is of wider scope than those signed under the Point Four Assistance programme to which India already subscribes—since it calls for technical and capital aid.

It was also learned that the American Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, was to leave for Washington on January 16.

He is to submit a report on the Indian situation to his Government, France-Press.

AID FOR BRAZIL
Washington, Jan. 3.
The United States today began direct negotiations with Brazil for an agreement under which military and economic aid would be provided to that country.

In announcing this jointly the State and Defence Departments said that the talks are being held in Rio de Janeiro.

Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, the United States Ambassador, is leading the American delegation to the talks.

The talks with Brazil are the first with a Latin-American country under the United States foreign aid programme approved by Congress last year.

The legislation provided \$59,395,633 for military and economic aid to the Latin-American area.

In making the announcement the Department said, "It is expected that similar conversations will be held with several other Latin-American governments."

American To Leave Philippines

Manila, Jan. 3.
Frank Starr, 34-year-old American businessman from Sacramento, California, who was arrested on December 28 for illegal entry here, has been seen by the Immigration Commissioner and is to leave Manila.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Vicente de la Cruz, said in the United Press.

"After an investigation of Starr by the military intelligence service and by my office I found nothing against him except the fact that he entered the country on a used visa which he admitted."

"He has filed a motion saying that he is leaving the country and will not return unless expressly authorized by the Government."

"He has been released on a cash bond of 10,000 pesos and is leaving the country on or before January 7."

The bond was filed by Manila businessman Kamil Semadaya. Starr is Semadaya's agent in Djakarta.—United Press.

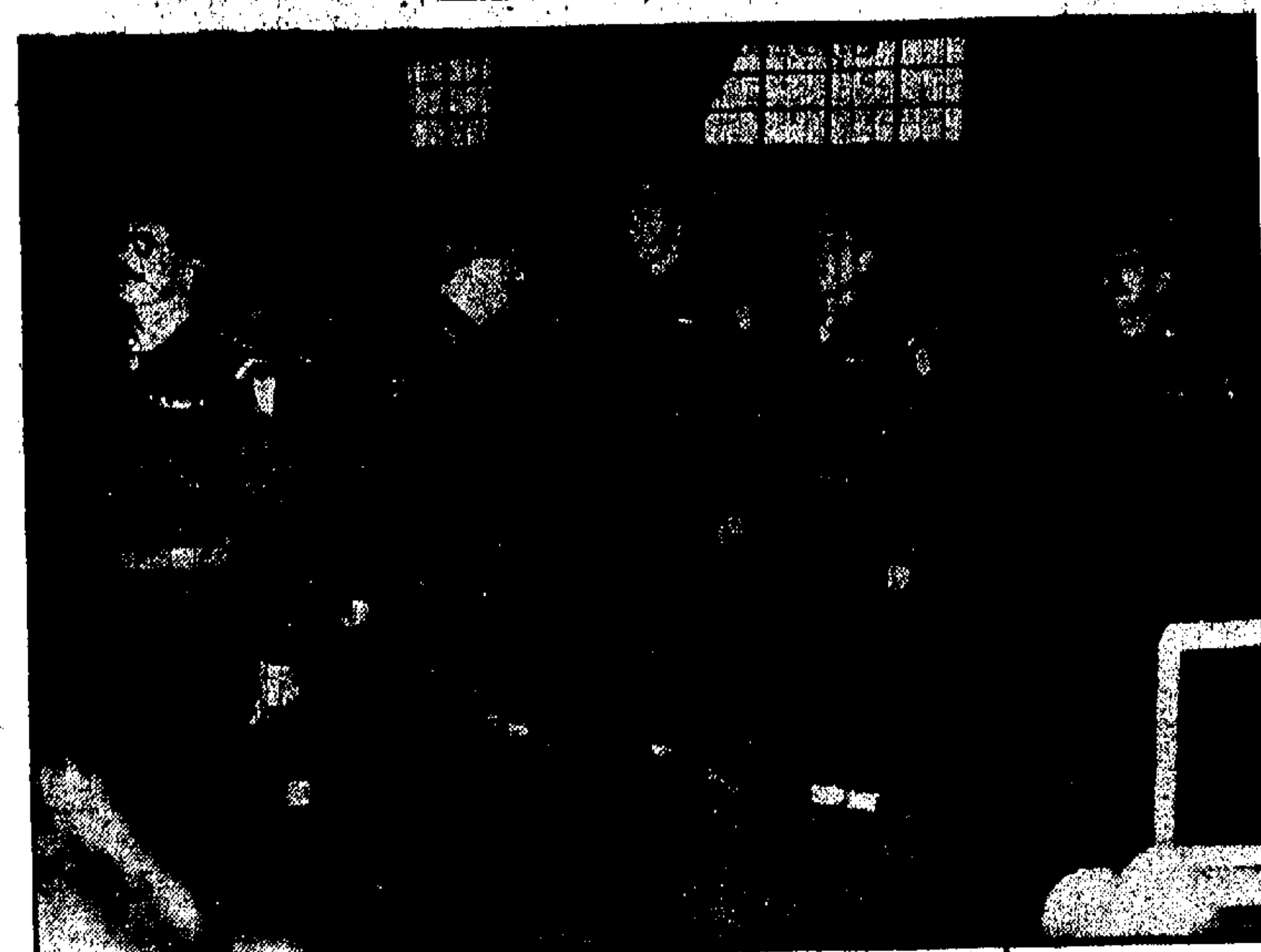
UN ACTION ON EDUCATION

Paris, Jan. 3.
The United Nations Trusteeship Committee today approved an Indian resolution calling on all member States to help educational advancement in trust territories by awarding scholarships to students from these regions.

Approval was by 39 votes to all with eight abstentions.

The Committee earlier adopted by 39 votes to five, with five abstentions, a Yugoslav resolution recommending that the trust territories be improved by the appointment of a standing committee of the Trusteeship Council for this purpose.—Reuter.

Welcome For "Glosters"



Amid cheers from waiting relatives the "Glorious Glosters" sailed into Southampton on the troopship Empire Fowey in time for the Christmas holidays. Here General Sir Overy Roberts, GOC-in-C Southern Command, is seen inspecting the men. On left is Captain Harvey, who won the M.C. for the part he played in the Imjin River action.

NATO Talks Put Off?

Paris, Jan. 3.
The opening meeting of the Atlantic Council, due in Lisbon for February 2, may be delayed until February 23.

It was explained that the three weeks' delay might be due to the fact that more time was needed than previously expected for settling various complex problems dealing with the organization of the Atlantic Pact and with the European Army project.—France-Press.

RUSSIAN FLOTILLA IN SUEZ

Port Said, Jan. 3.
A flotilla of 24 Russian fishing vessels bound for Vladivostok is expected to arrive at Port Said tomorrow for transit through the Suez Canal.

The flotilla consists of 33 trawlers and a parent ship, the steamer Irtysh.

According to signals received from the ships by the Egyptian radio station at Port Said, the flotilla was originally intended to sail by the Arctic route to Kailinograd and then to Vladivostok.

It was prevented from doing so by ice conditions.

It was estimated that the 34 ships would occupy the whole length of the canal for at least a day.

It is the first time for many years that a flotilla of Russian vessels of this size has passed through the canal.—France-Press.

Electoral Law Approved

Berlin, Jan. 3.
The East German Cabinet tonight unanimously approved a draft law for all-German elections completed by a special Government Commission last night.

The Cabinet will now put the draft before Parliament for approval.—Reuter.

Mossadeh's Cool Reception Of Plan For Oil Industry Persian Premier Rejects World Bank Proposals

Teheran, Jan. 3.

Premier Mohammed Mossadeh today barred two World Bank representatives from inspecting Iranian oil fields and refineries pending satisfactory clarification of the provisions which he found objectionable in the Bank's eight-point plan for managing the nationalised oil industry.

The Premier's letter to the World Bank's Vice-President, Mr. Robert Garner, rejected outright a number of provisions of Mr. Garner's proposal and cast serious doubts on the acceptability of several others.

Political circles here said that the fate of the World Bank's efforts to solve the Anglo-Iranian oil controversy was in the balance in Mr. Garner's anticipated reply.

Observers here also believed it was significant that Dr. Mossadeh read through Mr. Garner's involved proposals and crafted his own reply within six hours.

Dr. Mossadeh, in his letter to Mr. Garner, outlined the position and then said, "If you accept these views your representatives can go and investigate locally. If not there is no point in their going."

A Government spokesman informed the Press that Mr. Garner's letter of December 22 was handed to Dr. Mossadeh this morning. The letter contained eight points which, Mr. Garner proposed, would form the basis for future concrete proposals.

Mr. Garner said that the eight points were in line with discussions he had had with Dr. Mossadeh in Washington.

The Bank's only interest was to prevent economic losses resulting from the stoppage of the flow of oil from the rich fields expropriated from Britain. The Bank did not desire to judge or arbitrate in the dispute.

BANK'S PROPOSALS

Mr. Garner's main point included:

1. The Bank would use its efforts for resumption of the oil industry in the interests of all interested parties.
2. The oil industry would be managed by a neutral board of directors appointed by and responsible to the Bank.
3. The Bank would reserve the right to employ non-Iranian staff members to run the industry.

4. The Bank wants no interest for these services but wishes to remain immune to danger.
5. So long as there is no oil income, the Bank will provide the necessary capital for the industry's management and the capital will be subject to repayment from future oil income.

SPLITTING PROFITS

6. The Bank will conclude agreements for wholesale and export of Iranian oil.
7. The Bank will distribute net profits, one part to Iran, one part to wholesale buyers and will retain one part as security or guarantee.
8. The arrangement will continue for two years and, unless some other basic method is found, will be extended if mutually agreeable. The Bank would reserve the right at all times to cancel the agreement.

Dr. Mossadeh replied that Iran would categorically reject any plan to split profits with wholesale purchasers. The only thing to which Iran would agree would be a discount on international rates.

NO COMPROMISE

He emphasised that under Iran's oil nationalisation law all oil industry affairs must remain in Iran's hands and he said emphatically that the Government would not compromise on that point.

False Impression Of British Policy Over Canal Zone

London, Jan. 3.

British quarters said today that the speech made by Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, in Paris yesterday showed that Britain's intentions in the Suez Canal Zone were completely misunderstood. There was no official reaction.

The Foreign Office declined to comment because the speech was made to the Anglo-American Press Association and could not be regarded as an official statement.

Authoritative quarters said, however, it could be assumed that the speech reflected the Arab League's official viewpoint and showed Britain's Middle East policy was being misrepresented.

"It should be made clear that Britain has no intention of occupying the Suez Canal Zone for the purpose of defending a strip of water," these quarters said.

"British forces are in the Canal Zone because there is no alternative if the Middle East is to be defended."

The four-power proposals for establishment of an international Middle Eastern command with Egypt as an equal partner should have dispelled any suspicions that Britain aimed merely at being an occupying power in the Canal Zone. Azzam Pasha had shown himself to be mildly critical of the Egyptian Government when he said it was mistaken in claiming King Farouk to be King of the Sudan.

"But it must be remembered the speech was being made to an unofficial luncheon and neither the speaker would wish his views to be accepted as official is not known," it was added. "It was heartening, at least, to know he advised Arab leaders to avoid flirting with Communism."

ESSENTIAL PART

If Azzam Pasha was seeking an explanation of British policy, he could be assured that Britain did not claim to be occupying the Suez Canal Zone for the protection of the Canal or Egypt alone but as an essential part of strategic plans for defence of the whole Middle East.

Nuri Said Pasha, Prime Minister of Iraq, was said to have echoed Azzam Pasha's contention that British policy in the Canal Zone was serving to alienate not only Egypt but the Arab States, who saw it only as a policy of aggression. Nuri Said Pasha was understood to have made this view clear in his informal contacts with Middle East authorities of the Foreign Office.

Alarm Over Pope Pius' Health

Vatican City, Jan. 3.

Pope Pius XII has cut down the number of his audiences in the past few days and the few visitors who were admitted remarked he looked tired. Vatican quarters said today.

He recently received in private audience his friend Professor Lorenzo Cherubini, a prominent physician.

The Pope will be 76 on March 2.

Since the opening of the 1950 Holy Year, the Pope's health has given cause for alarm. He has had several colds since the beginning of the Holy Year.

It was only this summer, however, that his physicians, diagnosing overstrain, persuaded him to rest.

It was authoritatively stated that the Pope is in excellent health though probably feeling the strain of the weather, which in the past month has caused an epidemic of colds in Rome.—Reuter.

Drive By US Tank Forces

ATTACK RENEWED
ON OUTPOST

Seoul, Jan. 4.

Armoured Allied forces are driving toward an outpost position on the Western front which they lost on December 28, the Eighth Army announced late last night.

Tank-supported US troops fought heavy engagements with an unknown number of enemy at two points yesterday to capture and hold objectives very near the prime outpost location, an army briefing officer said.

Yesterday's attack at 10 a.m. west of Korangoo, was preceded by an artillery barrage. A bitter engagement lasted until 11.05 a.m. when the enemy group withdrew.

A battalion of Red Infantrymen knocked Eighth Army troops off the outpost position on December 28 and three days of bitter hand-to-hand fighting followed as the Allies struggled unsuccessfully to regain the ground.

The enemy suffered more than 400 casualties during the three days of tough combat. But they held the disputed area while UN forces remained in command of a small but dominating hill to the south.

JETS CLASH

Yesterday (Thursday) the Allies plunged toward the outpost renewed a battle that had died on December 30.

A 20-minute fight between F-86 Sabre jets of the Fourth Fighter-Innocent Wing and 36 MIGs resulted in damage to one MIG yesterday afternoon, north of Anju.

Other Allied war planes reported destroying or damaging 80 enemy buildings, six vehicles, seven rail cars, two supply dumps, a rail bridge, six anti-aircraft positions and four gun emplacements.

Enemy rail lines were cut at 56 places and approximately 19 troop casualties were inflicted, the Air Force said.—Associated Press.

Objects Of American Aid Plans Outlined

Paris, Jan. 3.

The United States will not use dollar aid to Spain to try and bring about political changes, Mr. Paul Porter, acting Chief of the Mutual Security Agency in Europe, said here today.

Spain has been allocated \$100,000,000 for the current year under the Mutual Security programme.

Mr. Porter, who has just returned from a visit to Madrid, told the American Club in Paris: "The fact that we are extending aid to Yugoslavia and Spain does not mean that the American people endorse the political policies that prevail in these countries."

Mr. Porter said that American aid to Spain would have the following purposes:

- 1.—It would support the Mutual Security Agency.
- 2.—It would make a lasting not transitory contribution to the Spanish economy by improving productivity and
- 3.—It would bring about some real benefits to the common people of Spain.

"We will not use our bilateral agreement with the Spanish Government as a vehicle to try and bring about political changes within Spain that are desired by most of the American people. We have never used our bilateral agreements as a means for influencing external forces. It is also fair to say that we have reason to be encouraged by the evolution of political developments in many of the countries that have been receiving American aid."

In Madrid, Spanish diplomatic circles stated that the announcement of the aid programme was a "great relief."

The evening paper "El Alcazar" stated, the agreement with the United States would not signify either entry of Spain in the Atlantic Pact or in the European Army.

The paper added the agreement contained no political conditions.

"The aim of the pact will be to integrate the forces and resources of Spain in the anti-Communism defence," Reuter and France-Press.

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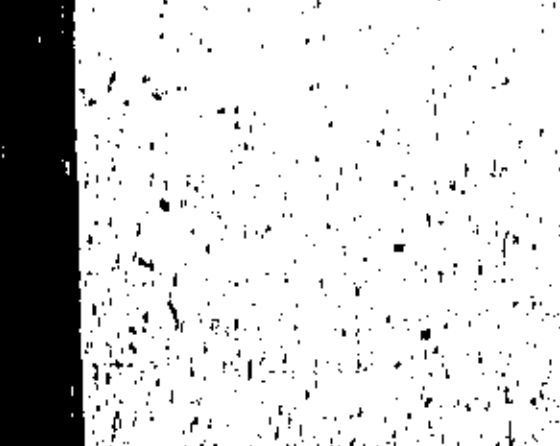
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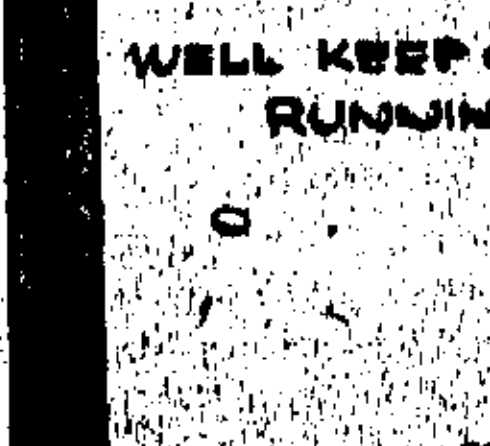


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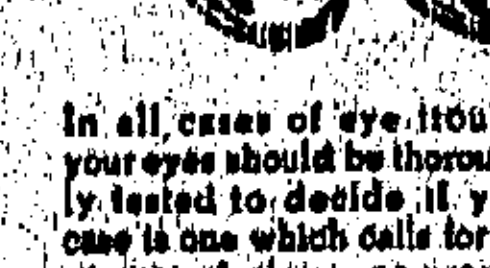



Egging him off

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advisable.

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FLYING ROUND
WORLD ALONE

Hongkong will shortly be visited by a nine-year-old American schoolgirl, Elizabeth Bean, who is flying round the world alone. She spent Christmas in New Delhi with an ex-schoolboy friend, Don Bauman, also nine years old. Here she is shown at London Airport when she told reporters "I am not frightened travelling by myself, not air sick and not lonely." — London Express.

Death Sentences
In Bulgaria

London, Jan. 3. Five Bulgarians have been sentenced to death for sabotage and spying for Yugoslavia, according to a Bulgarian agency message received here tonight.

Others tried had received sentences up to 20 years' penal servitude.

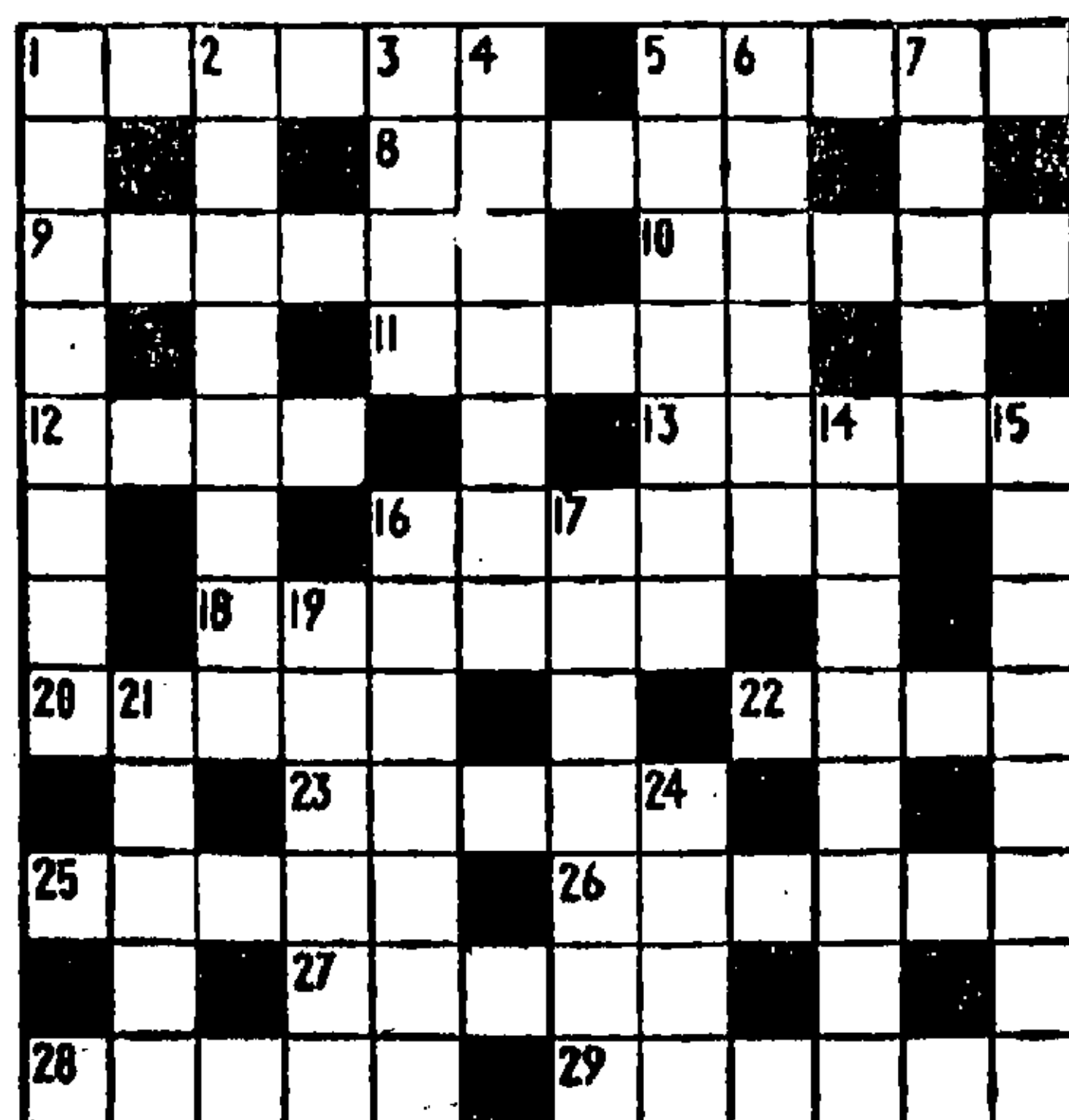
The group, tried by a military court, were alleged to have thrown a bomb during a festival, burned down a local co-operative store and "prepared assassinations."

All the defendants were said to have pleaded guilty.—Reuter.

Enough Insurance

Bangkok, Jan. 3. Thailand's Ministry of Commerce has decided there are enough insurance companies in this capital city and announces that no new firms in this field will be licensed.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Blk (6).
5 Entries (5).
8 The same again (5).
9 Grape (6).
10 Pick (5).
11 Rhythm (5).
12 Uncommon (4).
13 Worship (5).
16 Shepherd (6).
18 Dog (6).
20 Metric unit (5).
22 Luffy (4).
23 Squads (5).
25 Tish man (5).
26 Uniform (5).
27 Part of a staircase (5).
28 Accumulate (5).
29 Went after custom (5).

Joint Effort To
Conquer
Everest
Anglo-Swiss
Expedition

London, Jan. 3. The Himalayan Committee of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club today announced that an Anglo-Swiss expedition will attempt this Spring to scale Mount Everest from the Southern route.

The statement said that the Nepalese Government had granted permission for the climbing expedition both to the British Committee and to the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research, in the hope that a joint expedition might prove possible.

The expedition and technical problems are being discussed between British and Swiss climbers with results showing that there are good prospects of being able to combine the two parties. — France-Press.

JAPANESE EFFORT

Tokyo, Jan. 3. Since the worst blizzards the Japanese mountains can produce, groups of young Japanese mountaineers are to try their endurance in anticipation of trying this year to climb Kanchenjunga, one of the world's three highest mountains.

Kanchenjunga is 28,381 feet high and only to Everest, and about 100 miles from the Japanese mainland.

The Japanese Mountaineering Club formed the attempt. It was formed in 1932 with the express intention of organizing an expedition to Kanchenjunga.

The expedition was interrupted by the war, but since 1948 a new generation of members has been training vigorously to prepare for the attempt.

Preparations for the Japanese party include expeditions into severe winter conditions and the Japanese Alps since training began.

Satisfied with themselves and their equipment, the Japanese have now long periods of rest and recuperation and will start their journey in 1952.

On their performance on Everest will judge themselves. — Associated Press.

Meeting Of
Finance
Ministers

London, Jan. 3. Treasury circles regretted today that India's Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, is not likely to attend the mid-January Commonwealth finance conference in London.

A report from New Delhi yesterday stated that Sir Chintaman, now engaged in the Indian elections, might visit London later for special consultations.

All the Commonwealth countries and Southern Rhodesia are taking part in the conference. It will be presided over by Mr. Richard Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The conference will mainly be concerned with how to make the Sterling Area, of which Britain is the banker, live within its income.

It will also discuss the question of world prices and the rising prices of raw materials.

After reviewing the whole operation of the Sterling Area the Commonwealth Finance Ministers are expected to review the Sterling-Dollar problem and examine dollar expenditures.

Pakistan's Finance Minister, Mr. Mohammed Ali, will fly here on January 18 to lead his country's delegation.—Reuter.

Orson Welles On Visit To Copenhagen

Britain Making
Progress In
Atomic Research

London, Jan. 3.

At least five new milestones in nuclear research support the disclosure by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, that Britain has made considerable progress in the field of atomic research. The milestones are:

1. Britain will probably start building a power station for the manufacture of electricity by means of atomic energy early this year.

2. Government scientists have developed a technique for producing plutonium from the fission of uranium.

3. Glasgow University scientists have produced a high-energy neutron source, which will produce neutrons of much higher energy than those from the world's first atomic pile.

4. A new atomic pile has been built at Harwell, which will produce electricity for the first time.

5. The Ministry of Supply, the department which deals with atomic research, has disclosed that an atomic power station is within reach.

NOT FAR BEHIND

"We have been doing research on this for 18 months," a spokesman of the Ministry told Reuter. "We have found out how to build the first experimental pile and have tested materials."

"It is true that we shall probably start building the atomic power plant early in the New Year. If we are behind the Americans in the race, we cannot be far behind."

A system of detecting uranium deposits from the air has been tried and declared to be of practical value by Dr. E. Franklin and Mr. D. H. Peirson, two members of the Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

A preliminary test of the prospecting equipment, which consists of 49 Geiger-Müller radioactivity detector tubes with automatic map recorders, was tried out in a slow-moving Anson plane.

Test samples of uranium oxide left on the ground were detectable from their radiations at a height of 500 feet when the plane was flying at 120 miles an hour.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS

Dr. Franklin and Mr. Peirson said that far more sensitive detection could be achieved by using detectors which scintillate when charged particles strike a fluorescent substance. There are, however, technical difficulties in producing large volumes of the scintillating material.

The two scientists have since made successful prospecting flights over lead and wolfram mines which are known to contain radio-active ores.

A new building at Glasgow University houses an apparatus concerned solely with the peaceful applications of atomic research. The University is testing the highest energy electron synchrotron outside America, and Professor Dee, the University's Professor of Natural Philosophy, says that it is as big as any in the United States.

A magnet weighing about 120 tons and 10 feet in diameter, housed in an underground chamber which is sealed off during atom-splitting operations by a 130-ton concrete sliding door.

A "doughnut" vacuum chamber, in which electrons circulate, is lowered between the magnet's poles. This involves lifting the 4-ton top of the magnet by crane.

Orson Welles, stage and screen star, is now in Copenhagen and is seen here with Danish actress Bodil Kjer at the reception given in his honour at the Hotel d'Angleterre.—London Express Photo.

RUMPUS
OVER COST
OF PILLOW

Washington, Jan. 3.

The reasons why Army Forces' health services have to pay about three times as much for a plain pillow than the Army, and similar discrepancies between prices of goods supplied to different branches of the American services, will be investigated by a Congressional Committee.

The nation's highest military chiefs will be called in to testify.

In making the announcement to the Press, Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, said a subcommittee had just been created under the Democratic representative, Mr. Edward Herbert, to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Vinson said there were signs of waste in the services' supply programme.

He thought American taxpayers had the right to know the facts, and directed that different branches of the services paid different prices for their purchases.

The committee had already ascertained, for instance, that the Army pays \$1.00 for a pillow, the Navy \$1.15 and the health services \$2.95.

Navy, he added, cost the Navy \$0.90, and cost the Air Force \$0.12 to the Air Force.—France-Press.

Colonial
Minister
On Tour

London, Jan. 3.

Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, left for today for a three-week tour of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

In Tanganyika, where he is to spend the first fortnight, the Minister will discuss the question of future constitutional development with representatives of the three main racial groups—African, Indian and European.

A Committee set up in Tanganyika to study constitutional development recommended in its report published in August that the unofficial membership of the Legislative Council should be increased substantially.

It added that some seats should be given to each of the three racial groups while a European official majority was maintained.

This proposal has met with opposition from some European groups who have argued that it is important to maintain European leadership.

There are about 11,000 Europeans in the territory, about 6,000 Asians and 7,500,000 Africans.—Reuter.

London Burmese
To Celebrate

London, Jan. 3.

Burmese, wearing traditional dress, will salute their national flag and sing their national anthem at a colourful ceremony outside their London Embassy tomorrow, the fourth anniversary of Burma's independence.

The Burmese Ambassador, U Ka Gi, will give an address. A diplomatic reception will be held in London in the evening.—Reuter.

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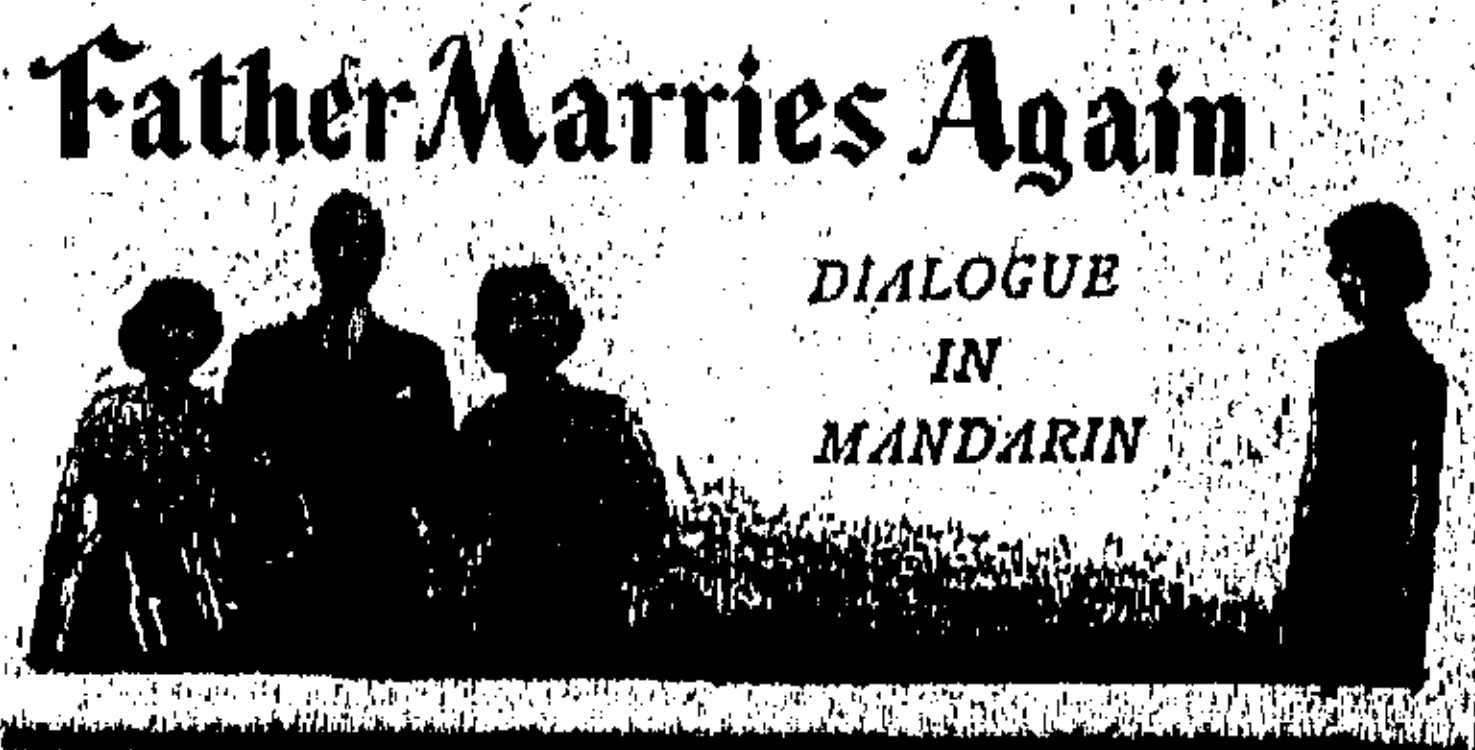
★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★
Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.



No Complimentary Tickets Available



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A CHINESE PICTURE



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Foreign Policy Review—No. 3

ANTHONY EDEN
AND THE
NILE VALLEY

By David Temple Roberts

London. THE date to watch, in Egypt, is 1956. It is still four years away. On that date, twenty years after Anthony Eden signed a Treaty with Nubia Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, Britain will have no conceivable international right to station her troops on the crossroads of the world.

The irony of history is that Anthony Eden, who appeared on an Egyptian postage stamp as part of the enthusiastic celebrations of the 1936 treaty, is now likely to be the Foreign Secretary, if not the Prime Minister, when the Treaty expires and the great military base has to end.

In 1945 the first postwar Labour Government came to power and Mr Ernest Bevin took a look at the foreign problems on his plate. Immediately his advisers told him that something should be done to make a new treaty with Egypt. The half-term of the old treaty had been reached. As the years rolled on the experts could foresee the Egyptian bargaining position growing stronger and stronger.

Big offer

Ernest Bevin chose to send Lord Stansgate to Cairo, (he was the former Socialist M.P. Mr Wedgwood Benn). He took with him what looked like a big offer. The Foreign Office thought it would be big enough to tempt the Egyptians into another, and longer, treaty. British troops would withdraw from Egypt and have the right to return only in the event of a threat to the peace of countries near Egypt.

These clauses caused immediate trouble. The Labour plan was denounced in the House of Commons by Winston Churchill as a grave dereliction of duty and a rout of British interests. But the Egyptians acted as only a debtor can behave to a creditor—she relied on the strength of her own weakness. Egypt demanded not only the exit of British troops but rule over Sudan. On that, the negotiations between Ernest Bevin and Sidky Pasha broke down.

At the time Winston Churchill pressed the Labour Government to say that British troops would now remain, under the 1936 treaty. They do remain, and General Erskine has orders to see that they are not turned out by threats or bluff.

Best point

The strength of Britain's military position today should not blind British people to the future military weakness that she faces. There is no other Near Eastern base comparable with the Canal Zone. Lord Ismay revolved plans, in 1946, for an East African base—and a stores depot was begun and then dispersed. During the period of uncertainty and warfare in Palestine there was talk of a British military base in the Negev. Latterly Tripoli's strategic merits have been discussed.

But none of these alternatives alters the fact that the Suez Canal area is the best point of control, the cross-roads of transport, and ultimately the defensible point of the whole Near East and way to Africa. And the political and moral position of Britain is no greater. We have a treaty. But that agreement signed in 1936 is gravely undermined by the political forces at work in the world today. We can declare with conviction that the treaty was welcome to Egypt and signed by Egyptian leaders with full responsibility. But the United Nations Charter undermines the perfect validity of treaties of this kind between Big Powers and Lesser Powers. For instance, Egypt could

have been asked by Anthony Eden to sign the 1936 treaty for a term of 50 years, and she could not have refused because the treaty was represented in 1936, a great advance in Egypt's status. But could we logically enforce such a treaty until 1976? Can we logically enforce the present treaty, before the United Nations, until 1966? It is very doubtful because a treaty is only valid, in fact, if both parties respect it. Unilateral abrogation is technically invalid, actually it is effective.

Such is the weakness of the present British position. Under the treaty our term of tenure is coming to an end. The treaty itself is hard to defend at the United Nations. The Conservative Government has to think of another approach to Egypt.

On the fence

The position most recently advanced has been the formation of a Middle East Defence Board which would form a joint command. The members would be U.S., Britain, France, Turkey and Egypt. The timing of this offer was such that observers were given to believe that the Foreign Office and the State Department did not take it seriously, and did not want it accepted. It was arranged that simultaneous diplomatic approach to Israel should be made known, and this, in itself, would prevent Egypt accepting the proposal.

Especially the troubles in Egypt are part of the struggle of our time. Each country needs to be convinced that it is necessary to join an alliance of defence against Communism. The malady of Egypt is neutralism and nationalism combined. The mistake, in all present approaches, is that too great emphasis is placed on the military treaty and too little on the five aspects of the Western Alliance.

It is probably impractical for Britain to initiate a great programme of investment in the Middle East—there is no money for it. Yet it was Winston Churchill who encouraged thought on these lines when he got up the Middle East Office during the war. Anthony Eden would probably wish to see his name on a Middle Eastern successor to the Marshall Plan. It would not have to be on the titanic scale of the Marshall operation. It would involve a major British contribution. It would be more concerned with investment. But only such a political and economic programme can draw the Middle Eastern countries off their present position—perched arrogantly on the fence, deciding whose camp to join.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTERWealth came to the
apes and—they
were almost human

THREE smart apes at Yale University have convinced psychologists that money, not just the one of the most disrupting influences in family life—even among apes.

Alpha, Beta and Gamma were chosen for the experiment because they were considered to be the most friendly, little female chimpanzees, in the laboratory.

Beta and Gamma loved each other as sisters should, and Alpha tried to show she was one of the family by scratching the backs of both of them at the same time.

And then along came Dr John Wolfe, the chief experimenter, with a specially built slot machine which automatically delivered a delicious ripe grape every time a white plastic poker chip was pushed into the slot.

The apes were fascinated. Alpha was the brains of the party, and the sisters carefully watched her as she pushed the chips in and then stretched out her thin pink fingers as the grapes rolled down into the food cup.

They tried it themselves and soon found that white plastic chips were extremely desirable objects.

Dr Wolfe then left a box of copper, tin, brass and wooden discs on the cage floor with a few white chips among them. Within a quarter of an hour a change had come over the animals.

They scrambled madly for the chips, stealing them from one

AN ATOM MAN THOUGHT TO BE DEAD TURNS UP AGAIN

STALIN'S
'PROF'

RALPH HEWINS, in Stockholm, pieces together the Kremlin's story of Professor HERTZ (right)—a top boffin who is to Stalin what Lord Cherwell is to Churchill. This is the first news of the German who was rushed to Moscow when Stalin heard of the Hiroshima atom bomb.



A PRISONER? WELL, HE'S SHADOWED

STALIN has his "Professor" close at hand rather like Churchill's Lord Cherwell at No. 11 Downing Street. "The Prof" in the U.S.S.R. is the ace German scientist, Professor Gustav Hertz, who won the Nobel Physics Prize in 1925 and was until recently presumed dead.

Scandinavian and West German scientists have now established direct communication with him. They discover this versatile celebrity is playing a key part in Soviet atomic research and other fields, including radar and superconductivity.

At the Nobel Banquet on December 10, 1950, Professor Max von Laue, a former physics prizewinner from the Max Planck Institute in Germany, said that Hertz had died by accident during atomic experiments in Russia.

Now, I learn, the Russians have since released letters from Hertz postmarked Moscow and asking his friends and relatives in Germany and elsewhere to reply *poste restante*, Moscow.

He is living near Stalin's winter resort, Sochi, on the Black Sea Riviera at the south-western end of the Caucasus, and visits Moscow.

His villa

IN the Caucasus Stalin has had a spacious old Czarist mansion converted into a modern laboratory for Hertz and somehow up-to-date equipment has been installed.

A comfortable villa has also been put at Hertz's disposal. With him are his 59-year-old second wife, Lottie, and his second son by his first marriage, Johannes, aged 29.

The professor is now 64, but is in excellent health. He describes himself as a little thinner and more lined, but otherwise unchanged.

Although his liberty is curtailed, he seems in his letters to be comparatively happy. He is carrying on his life's work. He has most of

His uncle

HE has scientific genius in his blood. His uncle, Professor Heinrich Hertz, discovered "The Hertzian Waves," which are the basis of all radio communications and radar.

Gustav Hertz himself was awarded the Nobel Physics Prize for his atomic discoveries before the first World War. In 1934, within a year of Hitler's advent to power, Hertz refused to take an oath of loyalty and resigned his physics job in a school.

Siemens appointed him their chief physicist in Berlin and built a laboratory specially for him.

His career

DURING the war Hertz was interested in atomic physics but he was not a Nazi and his wife was strongly pro-British. Hitler lost interest in atom bomb research when told the bomb would take years to make.

When Berlin fell the Russians immediately sought out Hertz's villa and posted a big black and white notice on it, reading: "Famous German professor here. Soviet soldiers keep out." When Roosevelt told Stalin at the Yalta Conference that America was working on the atom bomb, Hertz was invited to Russia. He was rushed there as soon as Stalin's spies in the U.S. reported that the first experiment had been successful.

Twenty of Hertz's assistants were sent to Russia, too. Later they were joined by another 20 or so from different research stations.

His mission

ALONG with his high level atomic activities, Hertz is expected to create a school of Russian nuclear physicists and to put Russia on a par with the West.

He does a great deal of lecturing to audiences of young Soviet scientists. There are no outward signs of any Soviet censorship of his letters. They are no longer partially blacked out or clipped by the Moscow censor, as happened when he was first allowed to write abroad. Instead, there are gaps in his correspondence, but a great deal gets through.

But there seems no prospect of Hertz being freed. The slight and entirely bald 5ft. 10in. "Prof." is always followed by a plain clothes detective from Beria's secret police.

THE POPE AND THE
MARRIED PRIESTThe case of Herr
Goethe may have im-
portant consequences
in the Church of
RomeBy MICHAEL
DERRICK

this rule to the whole Church, and to this day it does not apply to the Eastern Church. But it prevailed from that time onwards in the West.

There were indeed times when it was not very successfully enforced, especially before the reign of the great reforming Pope Gregory VII (1073-85), but it remained the rule nevertheless. The first Council of Lateran, in 1123, declared marriage of the Western clergy to be not merely unlawful but invalid. But it is bad history which dates the rule of celibacy for the Western clergy from that time, and not from eight hundred years earlier.

There are to this day, however, millions of Catholics of the Eastern Church, owing the same obedience to the Pope which Western Catholics owe, whose clergy are not bound by the same discipline, but still follow the practice of the first Christian centuries.

They may not marry after ordination but they may retain wives married before they were ordained. If their wives die they may not marry; and if they have wives they may not become bishops. But there are many thousands of Catholic priests of the various Eastern rites who have wives and families.

There was, indeed, a good deal of embarrassment among the

Western Catholics of the United States when Catholic priests of the Eastern rites began to arrive as immigrants, bringing their wives and children with them and assuming that they would be received into the general company of the Church in America.

The most numerous of these immigrants were the Ruthenian Catholics, of whom there are about a million in the United States today. They use not Latin but old Slavonic in their liturgy, and they come from what is now the Western Ukraine, but was south-eastern Poland before the Yalta Agreement.

The Roman Catholics of the United States were amazed and scandalised that their priests should be married, and in 1929, at the request of some of the American bishops, Pope Pius XI decreed that only celibate Ruthenian priests should be admitted to or ordained in the United States.

This was only a reaffirmation of an earlier papal decision, which had been allowed to lapse because of the discontent which it caused among the Ruthenians. Celibacy for the Western clergy is part of the law of the Church. A law that the Church has made the Church can relax, or, indeed, can abrogate altogether if it should seem desirable.

THERE is no prospect of that. Nor is it likely that dispensations such as that given in the case of Herr Goethe will be widely granted. Herr Goethe is 69, and has no children. We cannot expect to see Western priests bringing up families.

Moreover, the dispensation for Herr Goethe has only been granted at the petition of some of the German bishops. It remains to be seen whether any of the English bishops will be willing to forward to Rome similar petitions on behalf of convert Anglican clergymen who are married and may yet wish to be ordained as Catholic priests.

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JACOBY
ON BRIDGEPlanning Can Help
Win Bridge Games

By OSWALD JACOBY

MY friend B. J. Becker is, in my opinion, the most careful bridge player in the world. He combines great skill and soundness with his carefulness, and the combination is quite formidable. I can warn you right now, if you play against Becker, don't count on him to make too many careless mistakes.

Becker played the South hands of the hand shown today. It quite an exercise in forethought and a technique.

West opened the ten of hearts, and Becker naturally took the tenace. He led to East's king, and the tenace returned. Becker now had his chance to make a careless mistake. A hasty player might lead the king of spades to draw the first round of trumps, and then West would be sure of a trump trick.

Becker began the trump lead by leading low to his ace. Only a 4-4 split was a threat. If East had four trumps, nothing could be done about it. If West had four trumps it was vital to keep both of them. Becker led the ace of trumps, and then West would be sure of a trump trick.

NORTH (D) 16			
♠ KQ75			
♥ A			
♦ K			
♣ KJ752			
WEST			
♠ J1063			
♥ 10985			
♦ 74			
♣ 843			
EAST			
♠ None			
♥ KJ742			
♦ Q1073			
♣ Q1096			
SOUTH			
♠ A9642			
♥ 63			
♦ A9852			
♣ A			
N-S vul.			
North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	6♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥10			

put up the ten, and dummy was left with the queen. Becker's plan was to position the queen in a way that it would be difficult for West to lead it.

Becker next led a diamond to dummy's king and returned another low club. Continuing his plan, he ruffed with the king of clubs. This left Becker in position to lead the four of trumps to West. No matter what West played, dummy could win a trick and draw the last trump. If South had carelessly ruffed a club with a low trump, he would have lost the trick of nine left at the end of the hand and would win the third round of trumps in his own hand instead of in dummy.

After drawing trumps, Becker could cash the king of clubs and the club trick of nine. The ace of diamonds was a look the twelfth trick for a well-learned player.

CARD SENSE

Q With East-West vulnerable, the bidding is as follows: North—1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

The bidding is the same as in the question last week. North—1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

Answer Tomorrow

INTELLIGENCE TEST

BEAUREGARD

By T. O. HARE
COMPETITION in the Beauregard Penning Club's annual tournament were divided into Senior Pool and Junior Pool. The larger number fenced in the Junior Pool. Each competitor in the pool took part in one contest against each of the other competitors. The winner, Billy, though the youngest competitor, was transferred to the Senior Pool. The original plan had been that there would have been five more contests in all. There were nine competitors (including Billy) in the Senior Pool. Now many were there in the Junior Pool?

(Solution on Page 10)

BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

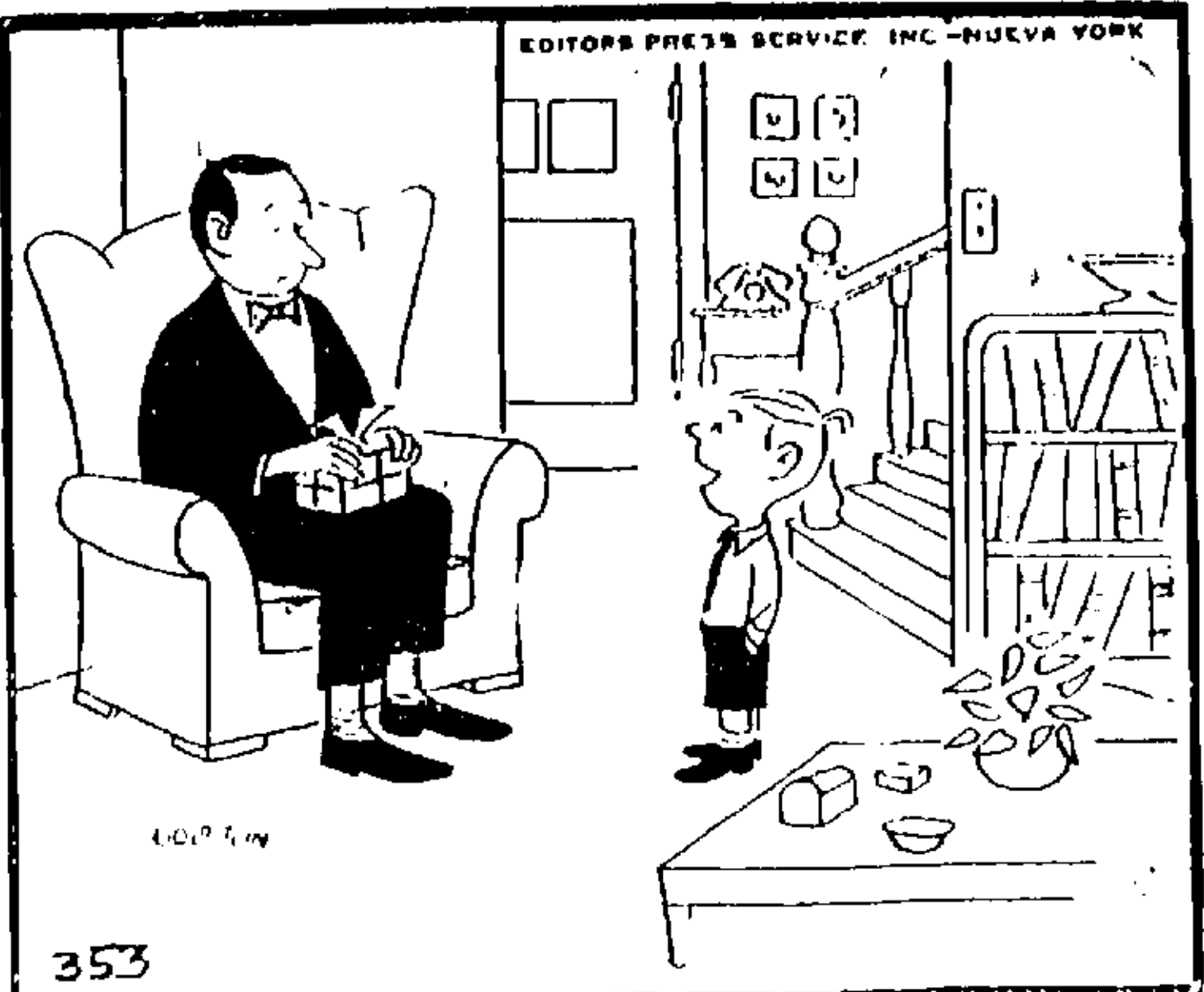
THE greatest failure of all is the person who fails even to try.

This is the season when a bowler who is always late at the alleys just grabs his coffee and rolls.

Any old bore can drill a big hole in anybody's patience.

DUMB BELLS

IT SAYS "BOTTLED IN BOND" WHERE THIS PLACE, BOND, WHERE ALL THE WHISKY GETS BOTTLED?



"She'll be down in the longest minute you'll ever spend."

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

THE first of a husband who objects to having his wife's legs that is a rather awkward position. In America the women would have a divorce, although cruelly to the husband. But in England some old friends would probably be able to bring him back to his senses. He had been broken up by a row between himself and wife. If I were a better man, that men are doing him, I would concentrate on new ways of doing it.

The Hidden Rhinoceros

TUSSEWORTH had never been in love. He had dreaded any interference with his cricket. Produce. Hang it all! He had the winter months. Well, but he had the winter months.

Myself, Oh no, he had to practice indoors all through the winter. Produce. Well, but he had the winter months.

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WOMANSENSE

The New Knitted Hat



THE knitted hat has staged a nice come-back and is already riding high atop pretty heads. To celebrate its return, the new knits have put on all sorts of airs and graces and have brought with it matching gloves or bibs, as has this one. Sloppy Victor makes a snowball beret of white yarn loops frosted with iridescent white beads, and mounts it on an angora jersey band. With it is a matching yarn-looped bib tied on with a black velvet ribbon.

Some people are always finding fault with Nature for putting thorns on roses; I always thank her for putting roses on thorns.

—(Alphonse Karr)

The true art of being agreeable is rather to appear to receive entertainment from others than to bring entertainment to them.

—Addison.

It's The Other Way Round

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WOMANSENSE

The New Knitted Hat

To Chance A Dental Deformity Or An Emotional Warping?

The Little Thumb-Sucker Poses A Problem

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

NOBODY can blame the mother who is confused as to how to deal with the problem of thumb-sucking.

On the one hand, many psychiatrists warn that any attempt to break the child of this habit may result in psychological frustration. Meanwhile, dentists are often positive in their assertion of the risks involved in allowing the child to continue the practice too long.

And the perplexed mother is left to decide whether to chance a dental deformity or an emotional warping.

Disinterested examination of this controversy leaves little doubt that prolonged thumb-sucking can cause an abnormal development of either jaw or both. Teeth may be pushed out of alignment, and the palate also comes in for its share of mishap. There is the added danger of promoting a habit of mouth-breathing or that some speech defect will appear, since this difficulty is found more often in thumb-suckers than in other children.

On the other hand, there is some evidence that over-strenuous efforts to break the habit do upset the child emotionally and are unsuccessful to boot.

In any case, if the baby is well fed and not occupied, he will, sooner or later, give up the habit of thumb-sucking.

Various methods of treating this condition have been used, but most are rarely successful. The method of taking the thumb out of the child's mouth repeatedly belongs in this category.

Many parents attempt to force the child to suck his thumb until the child is eager to remove it from his mouth. This is best done in front of a mirror, and is only successful in the older child.

Ill-tasting medicine locally applied to the thumb may be effective in a few cases in younger children. Finger guards, braces, gloves, close sleeves and similar methods to prevent the habit should be used only on very young children, if at all, and even then they are usually not effective.

In certain persistent cases, a device known as a non-removable hayrack may prove effective. It is made up of a series of thin wires, which act as a fence to prevent thumb-sucking. It must be put into the mouth by a dentist.

ENGAGE HIS FANCY

The mother should try to keep the baby's hands busy. If the child gets tired of one toy he should be given something else to engage his fancy and occupy

himself.

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"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Feb.

ARRIVALS FROM		
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"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	15th Feb.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	15th Feb.

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"MYRMIDON"	Liverpool & Glasgow via Manila	7th Jan.
"ATREUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Manila	22nd Jan.
"AUTOMEDON"	Liverpool, Dublin & Glasgow	26th Jan.
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Feb.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
Liverpool		Arrives Hong Kong
G. "MYRMIDON"	Sails	5th Jan.
S. "ATREUS"	do	12th Jan.
G. "PYRRHUS"	do	17th Jan.
S. "BELLEROPHON"	do	22nd Jan.
G. "CYCLOPS"	do	1st Feb.
S. "ANTILLES"	5th Jan.	10th Jan.
G. "ANTILLES"	12th Jan.	17th Jan.
S. "ANTILLES"	18th Jan.	23rd Jan.
G. "ANTILLES"	25th Jan.	1st Feb.

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"BENVORLICH"	Japan	20th Jan.
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Manila	20th Feb.

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"BENKINNES"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	23rd Jan.
"BENVENUE"	Kure, Yokohama & Kobe	23rd Jan.
"BENVORLICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Hamburg & Hull	29th Jan.
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Southern Rhodesian Troops
In Malaya Ache For Action

Singapore, Jan. 3.

After hunting Communist guerrillas in Malaya's deepest jungle for six months, the Southern Rhodesian squadron with the Malayan Scouts are still aching for a shot at something.

They took an early morning start, playing tag, sleeping in bed for a change and, some of them, waiting for a girl-friend to come home.

To a man, they are day-dreaming about their jobs. There are dullest, muck, and antelope to take a look at and no other about pulling the trigger.

One troop walked into a clearing in the thick jungle near Segamat, in North Johore, but did not hold their fire because of the danger of giving away their position to guerrillas in the area.

The tiger just growled and munched off.

These sharp-shooting Rhodesians have even had to look for a wild pig and munched deer which would have made "nice fresh meat" and a change of diet from the monotonous rations dropped to the penetration groups by parachute.

SILENT "KILLS"

At times they have heard elephants close by crashing through the bamboo forests, but there was no diversion. French rhinoceros tracks have had to be ignored in favour of the operation.

Their only "kills" have been pythons performed silently with jungle knives—and one lone jungle Communist.

This guerrilla was one of a party who ambushed eight Rhodesians near Segamat and wounded them. They got away wounded in a common on the formidable jungle conditions under which the Scouts have been operating.

The terrorist fire went wide and the commandant, a 25-year-old Major Peter Walls of Salisbury, who was leading the file, saw one of the

early move in the undergrowth 20 yards from him. His Owen gun cracked and he knew he had scored a hit.

A blood trail was found, but the Rhodesians searched the surrounding jungle for five hours without success. They worked out later that they must have practically walked on him several times.

NARROW SHAVE

Two days later, a larger force entered the area. But even then it was not for some time that Major Walls had his kill confirmed.

The terrorist had been shot through the jaw and had been taken by his gang to a hut, where he died. A police squad found the body.

On another occasion, a Rhodesian patrol discovered that they had passed within 150 yards of a force of 120 guerrillas resting in a strip of jungle near a rubber plantation.

Once, they walked into a camp as its 15 guerrilla occupants left. They found five empty camps all together, including one which was complete with lecture huts and blackboards.

The Rhodesian squadron has so far been mostly employed with the rest of the Malayan Scouts on the unenviable task of checking whether some Communist were living deep in the jungle while the killer gangs kept to the fringe. They came out convinced that the deep jungle is practically bare of guerrillas.

DISILLUSIONED

A Rhodesian corporal was accidentally shot with his own carbine when he stumbled in a swamp and a sergeant died of Weil's disease. Six others have been repatriated for health reasons and one sent home as unstable.

At Selatang Barracks, near Changi, where the Scouts are resting, Reuters' correspondent,

Lionel Hudson, asked the Rhodesians if they had any complaints.

Major Walls said that the toughest thing about jungle operations was keeping yourself up to a high pitch of enthusiasm after months of slogging through the undergrowth without firing a shot.

Corporal Victor Visagie, aged 23, of Salisbury, who was a fireman on the Rhodesian Railways when he volunteered, said that he had been nothing like you see in the Tarzan pictures," he declared. "Leeches were a constant worry but the rain hurt most."

Looking back, he said, he found it difficult to remember when he was really dry in the jungle. "It is a heartbreaking job trying to clamber up mud-slippery slopes with a 60-pound pack on your back. But I suppose I enjoyed it," smiled Visagie.

ENOUGH TO EAT

Mosquitoes and sand-flies pestered 23-year-old Lance Corporal Dennis Pienaar, a fitter and turner from Johannesburg, South Africa. But the thing that got him down most was that he could not see where he was going.

There was enough to eat in the rations dropped from the air but it was mostly tinned meat and not enough porridge. "Most of us like porridge for breakfast every morning so we bought extra porridge, tinned milk and sugar and had them drop it to us with the regular rations," Pienaar added.

He did not mind the jungle life. "There was always the chance that you might bump something (get a guerrilla)," he explained. "Time goes so fast in operations and you have a good amount of money saved up when you come out."

A limited amount of beer and chocolate was dropped to the Scouts in the jungle.—Reuters.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Pot Shots

By Mik



NANCY

This Beats All

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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"CHUSAN"	23rd February
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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
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REVIVAL OF
JAPANESE
FISHERIES

Tokyo, Jan. 3.

Japan will rise again to regain its former position of the world's largest fishing nation in 1952, fisheries circles here predicted today.

World War II deprived Japan of some 310,000 fishing boats, totalling 790,000 tons, and kicked its fishing down from the world's throne. Between 1936 and 1941 Japan claimed an annual catch of 1.3 billion "kan" (one "kan" is equivalent to 3.75 kilograms), or the world's biggest.

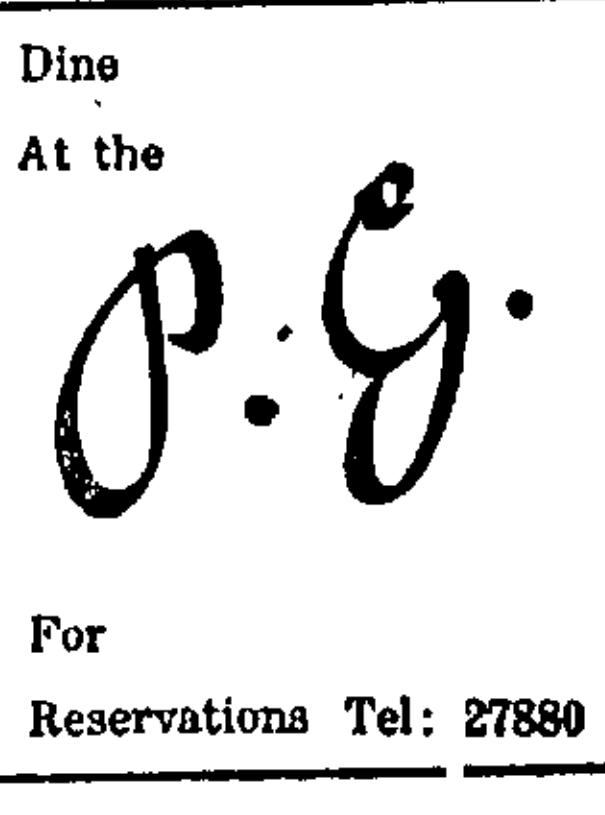
In 1945, the last year of the war, however, Japan's catch went down to only 547 million kan. Steady improvement of its fishing fleet and the starting of Antarctic whaling and tuna fishing subsequently pulled up the catch, to 746 million kan in 1948.

The figure continued to advance by the gradual expansion of fishing grounds to 802 million kan in 1949, and to 897 million kan in 1950.

Thus Japan could far outstrip America, hitherto the largest fishing nation, and come to account for 20 per cent of the total world catches. It is now believed that during this year Japan will reach the one billion kan level, still unstained by any other country.

The long-awaited tripartite North Pacific high seas fisheries convention between Japan, the United States, and Canada, initiated at the end of last year, will be formally signed shortly.

By this convention Japan will be cleared of its past bad reputation as an aggressive fishing nation and permitted to join fair international fishing competition. The draft of the convention in its final form was also found to be more favourable to Japan than expected.—France-Press.



For immediate delivery

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Manila, Yokohama & Kobe
"ZELEDA"	Feb. 21	Feb. 20	Saigon
			Home-ward Fur
"BIR HAKIM"	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Manila via Manila & Saigon
"BASTIA"	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	N. Africa & Europe
"MORTAIN"	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	N. Africa & Europe

* passengers & freight.
* freight for Saigon, Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

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DESTINATION	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
Hongkong	12 Jan. 4 p.m.	13 Jan. 10 p.m.
Manila	15 " 10 a.m.	15 " 3 p.m.
Yokohama	19 " 9 a.m.	20 " 1 p.m.
Kobe	21 " 9 a.m.	22 " 3 p.m.
Hongkong	25 " 5 p.m.	

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U.S. May Restore Restrictive Trade Practices

TARIFF-CUTTING ATTACKED

Washington, Jan. 3.

Manufacturers and farmers are attacking the U.S. tariff-cutting in the foreign trade programme and are demanding new import barriers, the United Press learned today.

Several national production groups have asked the Government agencies to levy new import restrictions to protect domestic producers.

Congressmen representing dairy interests are making plans for legislation to help regional industries against foreign goods. It is learned here that the requested curbs would affect many fields.

Curtailment of the American market might mean adverse foreign trade balances for some countries, and the possibility has caused fear in some Western European diplomatic circles here. They see in the current efforts to make the United States resume restrictive trade practices the possibility of reversing the trend to a more liberal trade programme started by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, 16 years ago and carried on steadily since then.

Some of the efforts of domestic producers to restrict imports have already been translated into effective legislation, such as the recent bill placing a quota on imports of cheese.

Eleven requests for new import restrictions are currently under consideration by the Tariff Commission, and more complaints against Western European imports have been filed recently.

PROTESTS LODGED

Countries most affected by the proposals are Italy, France, Britain, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Some have already lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Government, and it is predicted here that more diplomatic action will be taken to prevent inroads on trade.

New restrictions have been asked on imports of hats, watches, motor-cycles, special foods and edible nuts.

It was also learned here that while the Congressional Committee have asked repeal of the American American trade bill, responsible for curtailing cheese imports, some Congressmen are preparing to fight for its enactment.

A NEW EMPHASIS IN U.S. AID FOR COLONIES

Mutual Security Agency's Job

Concentration On Output Of Defence Materials

(By VAUGHAN JONES)

London, Jan. 3.

ECA (Economic Co-operation Administration), through whose agency nearly \$21,000,000 of Marshall Aid money has been allotted to schemes in the British Colonies, came to an end on New Year's Eve. Its functions are being carried on by the new Mutual Security Agency.

A distinct change will be seen in the American approach to colonial projects now calling for aid. Emphasis will no longer be on purely post-war economic recovery. Chief aim will be help for those projects essential to democracy's defence.

The need is urgent now for producing more raw materials and minerals in colonial and other overseas fields. Schemes to achieve this aim will find prior MSA support.

Plans affecting the colonies will not be known in detail until Mr. Averell Harriman, Director of the new Agency, formulates his ideas early in the New Year. These will cover not only the few months till the Marshall Plan ends in June next but a further period in which MSA will continue to function. It is expected to finish its work finally in June 1954. Then the democratic world should be strong enough to face any threat of Red onslaught.

Mr. Harriman's proposals will be put to the Colonial Office. The Gold Coast world's second largest producer of manganese, has received 1,400,000 dollars (£500,000) to construct a 50-mile rail link between Achasi and Naawam which will provide a more direct route between the port city Takoradi and the capital Accra, relieving the strain on other lines.

Jamaica has received 1,747,000 dollars (£4,195,358) and \$3,300,000 in counterpart funds to increase its bauxite production. Expansion plans, which will almost double the island's production, include an increase of mining equipment, construction of power plant, oil pipeline and pumping station, erection of storage tanks and making of new roads. Repayment will be made in supplies of aluminium to the US over a period of 11½ years.

DIAMOND VENTURE
Jamaica has received 1,750,000 dollars (£4,025,000) towards the purchase of three electrical generators, formerly property of the US army air force at Vernam Field. The generators were needed to supply power for the mid-Clauden irrigation and food development project. The mid-Clauden area covers 8,000 acres of dry but fertile soil, capable of producing 6,500 tons of cane sugar yearly as well as other crops and a dairy industry for home consumption.

British Guiana has received \$2,000,000 in counterpart funds for industrial diamond exploration. Only if the venture proves successful will British Guiana be required to repay the loan—in diamonds and over 15 years. Under the contract, America, which absorbs three-quarters of the world's gem and industrial diamond output, has the option to buy 50 per cent. after completion of the contract.

Malaya has received 410,000 dollars (£146,429) for buying 20 tractors and roadbuilding equipment. The new road construction project, of special significance in view of the banditry, will not only help in police work, but also help in the transport of tin and rice. One of the major highways will shorten the route across central Malaya by 70 miles, thus facilitating the marketing of East Coast produce.

This is part of a long-term project costing 7,170,000 dollars (£2,589,714) continuing till 1955 and calling for the construction or improvement of 450 miles of highway.

North Borneo, nine-tenths of whose 29,000 square miles are heavily forested with hardwoods and semi-hardwoods, has received 925,000 dollars (£234,000) for the construction of three new wharves.

These are urgently needed for increasing exports of rubber, timber, copra, cutch, and manila hemp. The wharves are being built at Sandakan, and at Victoria, on Labuan Island, focal communication point between Singapore, Hongkong, Manila, Indonesia and Australia.

And another 100,000 dollars (£39,714) are being devoted towards the erection of a new sawmill to replace machinery destroyed by the Japanese. This will double the previous production of hardwoods needed for naval and commercial shipbuilding. London Express Service.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

The volume of business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at 841,628.80. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HSBC	1620	1630
HSBC	145	150
HSBC	100	110
HSBC	200	210
HSBC	200	210
HSBC	200	210
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Underwriters 4.50 5.30

HSBC 145 150

HSBC 100 110

HSBC 200 210

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS	To
"KUSA"	Jan. 5th Manila, Singapore, Africa & S. America
"TASMAN"	Jan. 7th Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Deli & Jakarta
"TIKAMPEK"	Jan. 7th Jakarta, Tjirebon, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"VAN HEUTZ"	Jan. 10th Java Ports
"JILUWANG"	Jan. 10th MAIRIN VOYAGE To Singapore, Java & Macassar
"TIRADAK"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Penang & Jakarta
"TITJALENGKA"	Jan. 10th Japan Ports
"BOISSEYAIN"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Java & Macassar
"TIWANGI"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Penang & B. Deli
"VAN HEUTZ"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Africa & S. America
"TITJALENGKA"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Java & Macassar
"TIWANGI"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Africa & S. America
"TIRADAK"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Java & Macassar
"BOISSEYAIN"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Java & Macassar
"TIWANGI"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Africa & S. America

ARRIVALS	From
"VAN HEUTZ"	Jan. 8th B. Deli, Jakarta & Singapore
"BOISSEYAIN"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Africa & S. America
"TIWANGI"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Java & Macassar
"TITJALENGKA"	Jan. 10th Singapore, Africa & S. America

General Agents,

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SAILINGS TO EUROPE

"AAGTERKERK"	Jan. 14th
"OVERIJSEL"	Feb. 7th
"BOISSEYAIN"	Mar. 7th
"AREDSKERK"	Apr. 7th

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

"OVERIJSEL"	Sailed Dec. 1st
"BOISSEYAIN"	Sailed Dec. 31st
"AREDSKERK"	Mar. 30th
"AAGTERKERK"	Apr. 2nd

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M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	In Port
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK"	Jan. 18
M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Feb. 2

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "OLGA MAERSK"	Jan. 8
M.S. "JEFFENSEN MAERSK"	Jan. 12
M.S. "HULDA MAERSK"	Jan. 20

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IS GOOD FOR

PLANTS:

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IN THE

GARDEN.

WATER IS PRECIOUS

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

Shortage Of Capital In Japan

PROSPECTS FOR INVESTORS

New York, Jan. 3.

Mr. Harold L. Bache, principal of Bache & Co., on his return from Japan today, described investment possibilities in Japan and emphasised the acute shortage of capital in that country.

Regarding investment possibilities for Americans he said that although investment in Japan was a little complicated, the average investor could find himself all active deals. He said, for example, lend money and be assured of repayment in dollars.

Because of the urgent need for such bonds, he could obtain a bonus on common stock on which he invests, but his principal would be paid in dollars.

Mr. Bache said the next few months were going to be difficult for the Japanese because inflation caused by the Korean War had sent prices up.

Although Japan would probably receive a large share of the Japanese of Korean reparations, a considerable time must elapse before order would be restored.

Mr. Bache believed, however, that difficult times sometimes produce the best bargains. He noted that both the Japanese Government and the Security and Exchange Commission would work to ease the way for American money to help Japan's rehabilitation.—United Press.

Argument Over Price Of Tin

Washington, Jan. 2.

Bolivia is expected to take case for a higher tin price direct to President Truman tomorrow. The White House confirmed that the Bolivian Ambassador, Señor Ricardo Martinez Vargas, has an appointment to see Mr. Truman at noon.

The Ambassador is understood to be prepared to explain Bolivia's position in the deadlocked negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation over the price it will pay for Bolivia's tin.

RFC officials have emphasised that Bolivia can take advantage of its standing offer of 112 cents a pound for tin with an understanding that any final contract price would be retroactive.—Reuter.

LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 3.

Prices of tin were steady this morning. Turnover was 100 tons, including 35 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	92 1/2
Spot tin, sellers	92 3/4
Business done at	92 1/2-92 3/4
Three-months tin, buyers	92 1/2
Three-months tin, sellers	92 3/4
Business done at	92 1/2-92 3/4
Settlement	92 1/2

—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 3.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:
Wheat—price per bushel
Spot, buyers 2.25 nominal
Spot, sellers 2.25-2.26
July 2.25-2.26
September 2.25-2.26
Settlement 2.25-2.26

Corn
Spot, buyers 1.04 nominal
Spot, sellers 1.04-1.05
July 1.04-1.05
September 1.04-1.05
Settlement 1.04-1.05

Oats
Spot, buyers 1.04 nominal
Spot, sellers 1.04-1.05
July 1.04-1.05
September 1

LOCKWOOD & CHARLISLE
Piston Rings
 ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
 H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING TEL. 27787

CHINA MAIL

Thirst, too, seeks quality



Page 10

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1952.

UN Forces Regain Important Hill

8th Army HQ, Jan. 4.
 United Nations infantrymen pushed up a snow-covered slope of a hill on the east central front early today to drive off a Communist company that only hours before had captured the advance position.

The Allied victory was gained in the face of "intense" Red small arms, mortar and machinegun fire and was fought in freezing temperatures. It was the fifth time since Christmas that the hill west of the Kundung-ni Valley had changed hands.

The fate of a United Nations unit that first fought the Red hill and was defeated was not known. "There have been no reports of the unit on the hill," said the briefing officer.

FIRST ACTION
 Action over the bloody crest began in the early evening yesterday when 40 Communists hit the UN position. An hour later, the Communist strength had increased to a company. The UN unit fought tenaciously until 9:15 p.m., when the position was reported surrounded.

Fifteen minutes later action ceased and the Communists had possession of the hill. An hour and a half after midnight today, other Allied forces started an attack to gain the heights. At first they were stopped by the heavy Red fire, but they continued fighting until three o'clock, when the Communist fire ceased. At 6:15 the Allies reoccupied the positions.

Regarding the fate of the first UN unit, the briefing officer pointed out that in one of the previous battles over the position no immediate reports were made of the defending unit but later reports showed that it had escaped.

The first battle fought for the advance position was on Christmas Day, when the Allies were driven off. Fighting continued for the next four days, before the UN infantry again occupied the position.

On the Western front the Allies jumped off in a two-pronged attack west of Korangpo in an effort to get an advance position lost on December 28. One portion of the position was reoccupied but the Reds successfully beat off UN efforts to take the other.

The UN attack was supported by tanks and the Communist defenders by two self-propelled guns. There were no reports of any exchange of fire between opposing armored groups.

Preceding the UN assault was a two-hour softening effort by Allied artillery and war planes. Both attacks began at 8 a.m. against a combined Red force estimated at one battalion.

In one action the objective was reoccupied at 11 o'clock against heavy resistance from a Red company. The Communists counter-attacked an hour and a half later but were repulsed.

REDS HOLD ON
 Two Red platoons next tried their luck in a counter-effort and succeeded in forcing the Allies to withdraw a short distance. The Allies then called

in artillery. Red fire ceased at 4 o'clock but the enemy still held the position.

In the second action the Allies gained the objective but were forced later to withdraw before a Communist company counter-attack. After an artillery barrage, however, the UN infantrymen came back to drive the Reds to the North and regained the position.

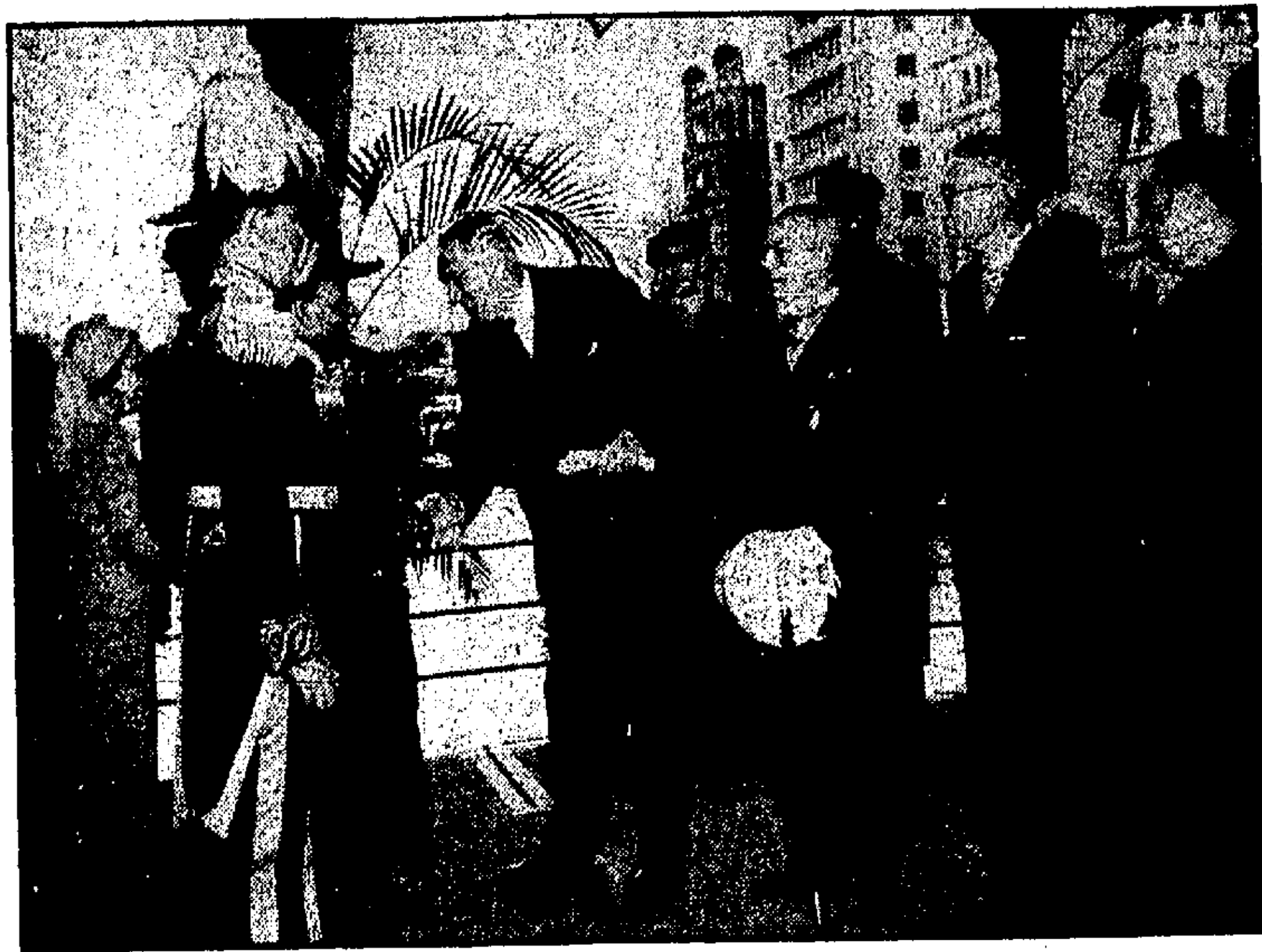
The score of the daylong action was one position for the Allies and one for the Reds.

Three light Communist probing attacks were repulsed on the Eastern front. One of the attacks was made by an enemy platoon, one by two squads and one by 40 enemy troops. The longest fight lasted one hour, 50 minutes.

A UP correspondent reported from the Western front that the Allied artillery continued a "bunker busting" programme north of Yenchon. Allied officers said 15 Red bunkers were destroyed and six more damaged and one observation post was "neutralized."

Artillery in one division sector fired 6,500 rounds of ammunition, the correspondent reported, but Communist artillery fire was extremely light. Patrol action along the 145-mile front was light and limited to contacts with enemy units up to a platoon in strength.—United Press.

Distinguished Visitor Welcomed



PI CUSTOMS CHEATED

Manila, Jan. 4.
 Manila morning newspapers said that the disclosure that the government had been losing "millions of pesos" in Customs duties because of illegal shipments of strategic materials to Hongkong and Macao was made in a secret report submitted by a National Bureau of Investigation to a Lower House committee.

The local press said the report indicated that such vital materials as oil, gasoline, scrap iron and drugs had been illegally shipped from the Islands to Hongkong and Macao and eventually reached Red China.

The report allegedly said that both Philippine and foreign vessels carrying strategic materials had been able to leave Philippine ports without proper clearance papers. It said in other cases vessels loaded the fuel tanks with oil in the Islands, proceeded to Hongkong and transferred the oil to small tenders off the China coast, according to the press.

The National Bureau of Investigation said it would be unable to comment on the alleged report until later today.—United Press.

Government Appointments

The following appointments are notified in today's Gazette: Mr. W. D. Orchard to act as Commissioner of Registration; Mr. W. F. C. Jenner has ceased to act as Commissioner of Registration; Mr. Tang Chi-keung to perform the duties of an Inspector of Schools; Mr. Lau Tin-chak has ceased to perform the duties of an Inspector of Schools; Mr. V. C. Bond to be an Inspector of Boilers.

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Murder Suspect Found Dead

Manila, Jan. 4.
 One of the five alleged murderers of John Herber, Seattle businessman, was reported killed on Thursday in the nearby province of Cavite.

A report from the town of Imus in Cavite said the body of Ruben Vucvas, 35, was found dumped in a ditch near the village of San Jose. The identity of his killer was not revealed.—United Press.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CABLE

Charged with stealing 500 feet of electric cable belonging to China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Lam Yuk-on, alias Lam Tak-kau, 28, a stone-breaker, was remanded to January 24 by Mr. R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Lam was alleged together with five others to have stolen the cable at Fanling, on the night of November 23.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE ANSWERS

1. From abaca, a banana-like plant. 2. Texas. 3. Pines and spherical. 4. Edmund Spenser. 5. It is named after Julius Caesar who is said to have been born by that method. 6. Tibet.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
 This is simple. Assume in some position in the Junior Pool. (1) 100. (2) 100. (3) 100. (4) 100. (5) 100. (6) 100. (7) 100. (8) 100. (9) 100. (10) 100. (11) 100. (12) 100. (13) 100. (14) 100. (15) 100. (16) 100. (17) 100. (18) 100. (19) 100. (20) 100. (21) 100. (22) 100. (23) 100. (24) 100. (25) 100. (26) 100. (27) 100. (28) 100. (29) 100. (30) 100. (31) 100. (32) 100. (33) 100. (34) 100. (35) 100. (36) 100. (37) 100. (38) 100. (39) 100. (40) 100. (41) 100. (42) 100. (43) 100. (44) 100. (45) 100. (46) 100. (47) 100. (48) 100. (49) 100. (50) 100. (51) 100. (52) 100. (53) 100. (54) 100. (55) 100. (56) 100. (57) 100. (58) 100. (59) 100. (60) 100. (61) 100. (62) 100. (63) 100. (64) 100. (65) 100. (66) 100. (67) 100. (68) 100. (69) 100. (70) 100. (71) 100. (72) 100. (73) 100. (74) 100. (75) 100. (76) 100. (77) 100. (78) 100. (79) 100. (80) 100. (81) 100. (82) 100. (83) 100. (84) 100. (85) 100. (86) 100. (87) 100. (88) 100. (89) 100. (90) 100. (91) 100. (92) 100. (93) 100. (94) 100. (95) 100. (96) 100. (97) 100. (98) 100. (99) 100. (100) 100.

CIVIL AID SERVICES

The Essential Services (Civil Aid Services) Corps Regulations, 1952, are published in the Gazette.

An explanatory note states: The importance of the Civil Aid Services warrants the placing of the Unit in a more or less independent position within the general structure of the Essential Services Corps. These regulations seek to achieve this on lines already familiar in the case of the Auxiliary Fire Service.

It is considered desirable that the Civil Aid Services should if necessary be employed to deal with acts of God and other disastrous occurrences even when these occur independently of any hostile act.

Stole From Ship

Pleading that he stole the articles from a ship intending to raise money to pay his brother's school fees, Aziz Rahman, 19-year-old local Malay, was sentenced to one month by Mr. R. W. S. Winter at Kowloon this morning.

Insp. Dewar said defendant was employed as a watchman on board ship Anna Maersk at the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock yesterday afternoon. When leaving the dock, he was found to have in his possession one brass tank tap and three table knives which he admitted to have stolen from the ship.

Insp. Dewar said defendant was specially employed to prevent the crime which he himself committed.

RHKDF PROMOTIONS

The Governor has approved of the following appointments, etc., in the Royal Hongkong Defence Force:

Force Headquarters—Sgt. A. E. Arnold to be Lieutenant (C. & R. Tp.) Sgt. D. C. C. Trench to be Lieutenant (Field Tp. R. A.).

Hongkong Regiment—Sgt. G. Halligan to be Lieutenant; Pte G. M. Macwhinnie to be Lieutenant.

Hongkong Women's Auxiliary Army Corps—Pte M. F. Daniell to be Lieutenant; Lt. Nona K. Latimer promoted to Acting Captain.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6:30, Children's Hour. 7:00, "Jennyfer in London" by Howard Jones. Produced by David Davis. 7:30, Cantonese by Radio-governor Miss Lee Wai-lan and E. K. Lee. 8:00, Organ solo by G. D. Cunningham. 8:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 9:00, Light Music. 9:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 10:00, Report. 10:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 11:00, Light Music. 11:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 12:00, Report. 12:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 1:00, Light Music. 1:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 2:00, Report. 2:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 3:00, Light Music. 3:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 4:00, Report. 4:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 5:00, Light Music. 5:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 6:00, Report. 6:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 7:00, Light Music. 7:30, The series presented by the British Council (Studio). 8:00, Report. 8:30, The World News and News Analysis (London Service). 9:00, Light Music. 9:30, 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